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Source:
Letter to CSLC Commission

Date: 12/18/04

Southern California Gas Company
555 W. 5th Street, GT23F1
Los Angeles, CA 90013

December 17, 2004

Lt. Ken Kusano
United States Coast Guard
2100 Second Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20593-0001

Mr. Cy Oggins
California State Lands Commission
100 Howe Avenue, Suite 100-South
Sacramento, Ca. 95825-8202

Re: Comments of Southern California Gas Company to Draft Environmental Impact
Statement/Environmental Impact Report for Cabrillo Port Deepwater Port
Federal Docket No: USCG-2004-16877, State Clearinghouse No: 2004021107

Gentlemen:

Southern California Gas Company ("The Gas Company") has reviewed the referenced draft environmental impact statement/environmental impact report ("EIS/EIR") and has summarized its comments on the attachment to this letter. However, certain comments discussed below are generic to the entire EIS/EIR.

As you know, The Gas Company is a California public utility under the jurisdiction of the California Public Utilities Commission ("CPUC"). The Gas Company will be constructing only the onshore pipeline that takes natural gas from the metering station located at the Ormond Beach Generating Station, and brings that pipeline quality gas into The Gas Company's system in the same manner, and for the same purposes, as any other natural gas delivered to The Gas Company. This pipeline will be constructed in full compliance with CPUC design and construction requirements.

The EIS/EIR fails to recognize that pipeline safety mitigation measures, including MM PS-5, MM PS-6b, MM PS-6c, and MM PS-7a, MM PS-7b, MM PS-7c, and MM PS-8a can be imposed only by the CPUC. Pipeline safety issues are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the CPUC¹ and the CPUC has exercised that jurisdiction by issuing General Order 112-E.²

G484-1

¹ The legislature has given the CPUC jurisdiction over safety measures in the construction and operation of public utility facilities. Cal. Pub. Utilities Code §768.

² The Federal Pipeline Safety Act, 49 U.S.C. §60101, et seq. gives states authority, under specified circumstances, to regulate pipeline safety on intrastate pipelines if standards are at least as stringent as those in 49 C.F.R. Part 192. 49 U.S.C. §60104 (c). The CPUC regulates pipeline safety pursuant to this grant of authority and has incorporated 49 C.F.R. Part 192 into General Order 112-E, which sets forth the design and construction requirements for all public utility natural gas pipelines, including the onshore pipeline that will be constructed as a result of the Cabrillo Port project.

G484-1

Section 4.2.8.4 contains updated text regarding pipeline safety mitigation measures. Please also note that section 15097 of the State CEQA Guidelines states, "A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation..."

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Moreover, there simply is no reason to impose more stringent standards. The pipeline will carry pipeline quality natural gas that has been reconstituted from LNG. There is no substantive difference between this gas pipeline and any other gas pipeline in The Gas Company's vast system.

G484-1
 (cont'd)

A second general comment, related to the prior pipeline safety issues, is that the EIS/EIR repeatedly uses examples of hazardous liquid (i.e., oil) pipeline problems as justification for imposing more stringent measures on natural gas pipelines. The two types of pipelines are not comparable because of the different physical properties of the transported commodities. Natural gas very quickly rises and dissipates into the atmosphere in the event of release.

G484-2

A final general comment is that The Gas Company is referred to throughout the EIS/EIR as the project applicant. The Gas Company is not the project applicant, and has no legal relationship to the project applicant. The Gas Company is simply constructing the natural gas pipelines and appurtenances that will be built as a result of the applicant's project and, therefore, these pipeline facilities must be considered in the EIS/EIR. However, The Gas Company is not the applicant.

G484-3

Our more specific comments are addressed in the 64-page enclosure. Please call me if you wish additional information on the issues raised in this letter or the enclosure.

Very truly yours,


 Roger A. Warr
 Manager, Project Construction and Management

G484-2

Section 4.2.4, "Risk Evaluation--Offshore and Onshore Natural Gas Transportation," addresses hazards related to natural gas transmission pipelines, including incident reporting requirements, historical natural gas transmission pipeline incidents by cause, factors affecting pipeline incident frequencies, and SoCalGas's reportable natural gas releases. Further, estimated pipeline safety risks were based only on historic U.S. natural gas transmission lines.

Section 4.2.8 in the Final EIS/EIR also includes similar information.

G484-3

The text has been revised. As described in Sections 4.1.7 and 1.0, SoCalGas would own and operate the proposed onshore pipelines and would be responsible for implementation of measures as the Applicant's designated representative.

COMMENTS TO THE CABRILLO PORT LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS DEEPWATER PORT PROJECT DRAFT EIS/EIR
FEDERAL DOCKET # USCG 2004-16877
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Page	Line No.	Subject	Statement	Correction	Comment
2-26	17	2.3.4.1 Center Road Pipeline	The new pipeline alignment would follow existing ROWs, public roads, and/or newly acquired easements.	The new pipeline alignment would follow existing utility ROWs, public roads, and/or newly acquired easements.	Clarify that existing utility ROWs contain overhead electric transmission, liquid pipeline and/or other natural gas pipeline facilities.
2-26	35	As above	...follow Santa Clara Avenue northeast, then continue northeast at Los Angeles Avenue, north at La Vista Avenue, west at Center Road.	...follow adjacent to Santa Clara Avenue northeast, then continue northeast at Los Angeles Avenue, north at La Vista Avenue, west at Center Road.	Due to construction and road constraints, the pipeline would not be located within the Santa Clara Avenue roadway, but would be installed in adjacent agricultural fields north or west of Santa Clara Avenue.
2-31	12	Ormond Beach Metering Station	...Injection station; and a concrete pad.	...Injection station; and a concrete pads and foundations.	The Gas Company proposes an alternative alignment at Los Angeles Ave. that would traverse northeasterly through private rights-of-way (agricultural fields and orchards) directly to the Center Road station and thus bypass La Vista Ave. and Santa Clara Avenue north of Los Angeles Ave. This alternative would also avoid an existing school.
2-31	23-24	Center Road Valve Station Expansion	...Include pressure reduction/regulation facilities, multistage pressure drop/gas warming, and gas quality...	...Include pressure reduction/regulation valves and facilities, multistage-pressure drop/gas-warming, and gas quality...	Multistage pressure drop and gas warming facilities will not be required at the metering station or any other part of SoCalGas' system associated with this project.
2-31	25	Center Road Valve Station Expansion	In addition, blowdown- and pig-receiving equipment would also be installed.	In addition, blowdown- and pig-receiving equipment, as well as concrete pads and foundations, would also be installed.	Pig launchers are not associated with mainline block valve assemblies.
2-31	34	Main Line Block Valves	...Instrument building, a concrete pad, and a pig launcher.	...Instrument building, and concrete pad, and a pig launcher.	The need for improvements at road bridges will be determined during the detailed engineering and design phase of the project.
2-32	23	2.3.4.2 Line 225 Pipeline Loop	The road bridges would not require significant improvements to accommodate the pipeline.	It is anticipated the road bridges would not require significant improvements to accommodate the pipeline.	SoCalGas will not engage in gas processing, including gas heating. The gas to be delivered to the Ormond Beach metering station will be 'pipeline quality', therefore, gas
2-32	26-30	Quigley Valve Station Expansion	This expansion would include pressure reduction/regulation facilities, multistage pressure drop/gas warming, and gas quality monitoring equipment for the proposed new Line 225 Pipeline Loop. In addition,	This expansion would include pressure reduction valving and regulation facilities, multistage-pressure-drop /gas-warming, and gas quality monitoring equipment for the proposed new Line 225 Pipeline Loop. In	

G484-4

The text has been revised.

G484-5

The description of the pipeline route has been updated in Sections 2.0 and 2.4.1.

G484-6

Section 2.4.1.2 has been revised.

G484-7

Section 2.3.1.4 has been revised.

G484-8

See the response to Comment G434-7.

G484-9

See the response to Comment G434-7.

G484-10

Section 2.4.2.1 has been revised.

G484-11

Section 2.4.2.2 has been revised.

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Page	Line No.	Subject	Statement	Correction	Comment
2-32	32-35	Honor Rancho Valve Station	Modification of the valve station could be required for the proposed new Line 225 Pipeline Loop, including new control valves and other equipment to be determined. This equipment would be placed within the existing facility footprint. The facilities would not be lit at night.	addition, blowdown and pig-receiving facilities would be installed, as well as concrete pads and foundations. Electrical and communications equipment would also be installed. The facilities would not be lit at night.	heating will not be needed for the onshore facilities.
2-34	34	2.4.4 Onshore Pipelines and Associated Facilities	... (7) backfilling; (8) hydrostatic testing; and (9) ROW cleanup, paving and restoration.	... (7) backfilling; (8) hydrostatic testing; and (9) ROW cleanup, paving and restoration.	Hydrostatic testing is a separate procedure that is conducted after the pipeline is assembled and prior to tying-in with the existing SoCalGas infrastructure. This statement makes the construction process appear to include hydrostatic testing as part of the 'assembly line' construction processes performed by each spread.
2-42	42	2.4.4.3 Hauling, Stringing and Bending	Approximately 30,000 gallons (114 m ³) of water would be used per day for dust suppression.		Clean up, paving (in previously paved areas such as roadways) and restoration may be completed prior to or concurrent with hydrostatic testing, and upon completion of the tie-ins with existing SoCalGas infrastructure.
2-45	9	2.4.4.4 Lowering In, Line-up, and Welding	SoCalGas would retain the X-ray reports and a record indicating the location of welds.	SoCalGas or SoCalGas' contractor(s) would retain the X-ray reports and a record indicating the location of welds.	It is likely that greater than 30,000 gallons per day would be used in unpaved areas to control dust.
2-45	15-17	2.4.4.5 Backfilling	The pipe would be covered along the sides with a maximum of 6 inches (15.2 centimeters) of native fill free of rocks.	The pipe would be covered along the sides and the top with a maximum minimum of 6 inches (15.2 centimeters) of native fill.	

G484-16
Section 2.7.1.6 has been revised.



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2-45	22-24	As above.	then covered on top with at least 12 inches (30.5 cm) of backfill free of rocks. During backfilling, a colored warning tape would be buried approximately 18 inches (45.7 cm) above the pipeline to indicate the presence of a buried pipeline to future third-party excavators.	free of rocks, then covered on top with at least 12 inches (30.5 cm) of backfill free of rocks material. During backfilling, a colored warning tape would be buried approximately 18 inches (45.7 cm) above the pipeline to indicate the presence of a buried pipeline to future third-party excavators.	The CPUC General Order 112e does not require marking tape, and State Law requires the One-Call system, which serves the same place. SoCalGas is required to construct its pipelines to General Order 112e standards. CPUC has jurisdiction over construction of natural gas utility pipelines.
2-45	32	2.4.4.6 Hydrostatic testing	...maintain structural integrity without failure or leakage under pressure.	...maintain structural integrity without failure or leakage under pressure.	The hydrostatic test is a strength and proof test, and does not ensure leak prevention. Regular maintenance combined with other safety and reliability measures ensure the integrity of the pipeline.
2-46	5-6	As above.	SoCalGas would keep permanent records of each hydrostatic test for the life of the pipeline.	SoCalGas would keep permanent records of each hydrostatic test for the life of the pipeline.	
2-46	28	2.4.5 Crossing Techniques, Watercourse Crossing	Other crossings such as at several concrete-lined flood control channels may require using existing road bridges or HDD.	Other crossings such as at several concrete-lined flood control channels may require using existing road bridges, spanning over the open channel or horizontal boring beneath the channel. No or HDD crossings are anticipated.	
2-46	30	As above.	To avoid or minimize impacts to aquatic resources, all dry watercourse crossings or minor wet crossings would be open-cut trenched.	To avoid or minimize impacts to aquatic resources, all dry watercourse crossings or minor wet crossings would be open-cut trenched.	Define minor wet crossing. SoCalGas proposes minor to be crossings 30 feet in width or less, typically associated with agricultural and roadside drainage ditches. To avoid or minimize impacts, drainages containing known occurrences of aquatic species of concern or listed species would be crossed using the conventional horizontal bore method, which is a dry bore method (does not employ the use of bentonite-based drilling mud).

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G484-18

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G484-21

G484-17

Section 2.7.1.6 has been revised.

G484-18

Section 2.7.1.8 has been revised.

G484-19

Section 2.7.1.8 has been revised.

G484-20

Section 2.7.2 text has been revised.

G484-21

Section 2.7.2 text has been revised.



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2-46	34	As above.	The pipe would be placed below the scour depth of the wash channel...	The pipe would be placed below the potential scour depth of the wash channel...	As a standard design measure, SoCalGas models and estimates the anticipated scour depth over the lifetime of the pipeline facility that is located beneath active streambeds. SoCalGas installs the pipeline at a depth that will avoid future exposure due to scour. These calculations and estimates of potential scour depth are conducted during the detailed engineering and design phase of the project and are not presently known. This crossing methodology is only appropriate for large roadways and busy intersections. In the case of a private landowner, the road crossing is likely a minor road and could easily be performed using an open trench crossing.
2-47	12	Road Crossings	Where excavating across roadways or highways is not practical, such as areas with very wide roadways, roadways with heavy traffic loads, or where permission of the landowner could not be obtained, the pipeline would be constructed by conventional boring with a permanent casing. The pits would be approximately 15 to 30 feet (4.6 to 9.1m) long and 8 feet (2.4 m) wide.	Where excavating across roadways or highways is not practical, such as areas with very wide roadways, roadways with heavy traffic loads, or where permission of the landowner could not be obtained, the pipeline would be constructed by conventional boring with a permanent casing. The pits would be approximately 15 to 30 feet (4.6 to 9.1m) long and 8 feet to 15 feet (2.4 m to X m) wide.	
2-47	17	As above			Eight feet may not be adequate for all of the necessary equipment, depending on the crossing location.
2-47	24	2.4.6.1 Staging and Storage Areas	There would be three staging areas for the Center Road Pipeline and two staging areas for the Line 225 Pipeline Loop.	There would be an estimated three staging areas for the Center Road Pipeline and two staging areas for the Line 225 Pipeline Loop.	The number of staging areas is uncertain and depends on availability of suitable sites and the size and configuration of those sites.
2-47	33	As above	During all phases of construction, refueling and lubrication of construction equipment would occur in the contractor's staging areas.	During all phases of construction, refueling and lubrication of construction equipment would occur along the construction spreads and in the contractor's staging areas	It is infeasible to move certain types of construction equipment to the contractor yards for refueling. As a standard construction practice, a refueling truck periodically traverses the construction spread to fill up stationery, low-mobility and oversize equipment. All equipment carries spill kits.
2-48	1-3	2.4.6.2 Transportation	...construction site from the existing local contractor yards. Construction equipment would be left overnight either at the site, at contractor yards, or at other existing storage yards in the area.	...construction site from the existing local contractor yards. Construction equipment would be left overnight either at the site, at contractor yards, or at other existing storage yards in the area along the construction spread.	

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G484-22

Section 2.7.2 text has been revised.

G484-23

Section 2.7.2 text has been revised.

G484-24

Section 2.7.2 text has been revised.

G484-25

Section 2.7.3 has been revised.

G484-26

Section 2.7.3 has been revised.

G484-27

Section 2.7.3 has been revised.



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2-48	7	As above	The vehicles would include one-ton flatbed trucks, towboys, pipe dollies, and dump trucks.	The vehicles would include one-ton flatbed trucks, towboys, pipe dollies, trailers and dump trucks.	
2-53	1	2.5.4 Onshore Pipelines and Aboveground facilities	Visual inspection of the ROW;	Visual inspection of the ROW and leak surveys;	
2-53	4	As above	ROW clearing, access maintenance, and pipeline marker maintenance.	ROW clearing, and access maintenance, and pipeline marker maintenance.	
2-53	5-6	As above	The intervals for the above maintenance activities would vary but would be in accordance with DOT regulations and the Applicant's SOPs.	The intervals for the above maintenance activities would vary but would be in accordance with DOT and CPUC regulations and the Applicant's SOPs.	The Applicant's (BHP Billion) SOPs and long-term maintenance plan do not apply to SoCalGas' system. SoCalGas operates under the jurisdiction of the CPUC and in compliance with DOT and CPUC regulation.
2-53	10	As above	Inspection activities include pig surveys and hydrostatic pressure testing.	Inspection activities for SoCalGas' portion of the onshore facilities include pig in-line inspection (piggings) surveys and hydrostatic pressure testing direct assessment.	SoCalGas is not the Applicant. Consequently, it is unclear whether the EIR describes the Applicant's (BHP Billion's) proposed 10-year maintenance plan or SoCalGas' maintenance activities for the onshore facilities. Please clarify in the document.
2-53	12-13	Natural Gas Odorization	The Applicant's odorant-injection facility would be located at the onshore SoCalGas pipeline station.	The Applicant's SoCalGas' odorant-injection facility would be located at the onshore SoCalGas pipeline metering station at the Ormond Beach power plant.	The Applicant (BHP Billion) will not own or operate SoCalGas' odorant-injection facility. SoCalGas will own, operate and maintain said facility.
2-53	17-18	As above	SoCalGas would operate the odorant facility.	SoCalGas would own and operate the odorant facility.	
3-25	22	3.3.12 Alternative Onshore Pipeline Locations	Both Alternatives 1A and 1B would follow existing rights-of-way (ROW), public roads, and/or new acquired easements.	Both Alternatives 1A and 1B would follow existing utility rights-of-way (ROW), public roads, and/or new acquired easements.	Portions of the alignments as proposed follow existing overhead electric transmission and/or natural gas utility ROWs.
3-25	26	As above	...and north along a Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) ROW and northeast on Pleasant Valley Road past Rice Ave.	...and north along a Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) and Southern California Edison ROW and northeast on Pleasant Valley Road past Rice Ave.	As above.
3-25	36-37	As above	Follow Santa Clara Avenue northeast and then continue northeast at Los Angeles Avenue, north at La Vista Avenue and west at Center Road; and;	Follow Santa Clara Avenue northeast and then continue northeast at Los Angeles Avenue, north at La Vista Avenue and west at Center Road; west on Los Angeles Avenue approximately 1/2-mile then	This describes SoCalGas' proposed alternative route that would avoid the existing school near LaVista and Santa Clara Avenue.

G484-28
Section 2.7.3 has been revised.G484-29
Section 2.4.3 has been revised.G484-30
Section 2.4.3 has been revised.G484-31
Section 2.4.3 has been revised.G484-32
Section 2.4.3 has been revised.G484-33
The Project has been modified since issuance of the October 2004 Draft EIS/EIR. See Section 2.2.2.4. for the updated analysis on this topic.G484-34
The Project has been modified since issuance of the October 2004 Draft EIS/EIR. See Section 2.2.2.4. for the updated analysis on this topic. Odorization would occur on the FSRU with a backup odorant injection system onshore as described in Section 2.4.1.3.G484-35
Section 3.3.12 has been revised.G484-36
Section 3.3.12 has been revised.G484-37
The Project has been modified since issuance of the October 2004 Draft EIS/EIR. See Section 2.4.1. for the updated analysis on this topic.

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G484-38	3-26	As above	Follow the same route as Alternative 1A from U.S. Highway 101 to the pipeline termination point at the Center Road Valve Station.	northeast across agricultural lands to Center Road Station. As above.	Incorporate recommended alternative described above from Los Angeles Ave. through agricultural lands to Center Road Station.
G484-39	3-26	As above	Construction in the residential areas and in front of the schools and residential care facilities would increase traffic congestion, noise, air pollution (particulates) and safety concerns for a larger population than would the proposed route. A larger number of lower income and minority populations would also be affected.	Construction in the residential areas and in front of the schools and residential care facilities would temporarily increase traffic congestion, noise, air pollution (particulates) and safety concerns for a larger population than would the proposed route. A larger number of lower income and minority populations would also be affected.	These impacts are temporary and transient in nature. The Class 3 design criteria would be implemented, so the safety factor would meet or exceed requirements based on existing development in the area, and would be the same regardless of the pipeline location or adjacent development. CPUC has jurisdiction over safety concerns regarding public utility pipelines, and SoCalGas designs and builds its facilities in accordance with CPUC and DOT regulations.
G484-40	3-33	3.4.3.2 Point Mugu Shore Crossing/Casper Road Pipeline Alternative	N/A	N/A	SoCalGas was not informed of this alternative prior to receipt of the DEIS/EIR and therefore has not reviewed this onshore pipeline alternative to determine construction feasibility.
G484-41	3-33	As above	The total pipeline ROW length would be approximately 3.7 miles.	N/A	Clarify if this is the total <u>additional</u> pipeline length relative to the preferred alignment.
G484-42	3-34	3.4.4.1 Center Road Pipeline Alternative 1	As depicted in Figure 3-4.1, this alternative would follow existing ROWs and/or roads as follows: ...shore crossing and then run northeast and north along the SoCalGas ROW...	As depicted in Figure 3-4.1, this alternative would follow existing utility ROWs and/or public roads as follows: ...shore crossing and then run northeast and north along the existing SoCalGas and Southern California Edison (SCE) utility ROW...	Again, portions of the proposed alignment will follow existing utility ROWs (Southern California Edison included). As above
G484-43	3-34	As above	As above	As above	As above
G484-44	3-34	3.4.4.2 Center Road Pipeline Alternative 2	Alternative 2 would follow existing ROWs, public roads, and/or newly acquired easements as described below.	Alternative 2 would follow existing utility ROWs, public roads, and/or newly acquired easements as described below.	As above

G484-38

The Project has been modified since issuance of the October 2004 Draft EIS/EIR. See Section 2.4.1 for the updated analysis on this topic.

G484-39

Section 3.3.12 has been revised.

G484-40

Comment noted. No action is required.

G484-41

The length of the pipeline stated in this section is only intended to provide the length of the shore crossing alternative.

G484-42

Section 3.4.4.1 has been revised.

G484-43

Section 3.4.4.1 has been revised.

G484-44

Section 3.4.4.1 has been revised.



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3-34	18	As above	...shore crossing and then run northeast and north along the SoCalGas ROW...	...shore crossing and then run northeast and north along the existing SoCalGas and Southern California Edison (SCE) utility ROW...	As above
4.2-32 4.2-33	All	Historical Pipeline Incident Causes and Mitigation Factors			The source of the data are not specified, and the data themselves are reported in a very subjective manner.
4.2-35	Table 4.2.4-3	SoCalGas Reported Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline Incidents			The March 1998 incidents were caused by landslides induced by record rainfall during an intense El Nino year. These incidents occurred in mountainous terrain where geologic hazards such as landslides were unavoidable. The proposed project alignments are located to minimize landslide risk.
4.2-35	9-11	4.2.4.2 Estimated Pipeline Safety Risks			Please reference source of data and scope. It appears that offshore and onshore pipelines have been lumped together in the analysis. SoCalGas recommends that the onshore and offshore safety data be analyzed separately.
4.2-37 4.2-38	11-16 Tbl. 4.2.4-5 1-7	Estimated Annual Incident Frequencies/Risks: Gas Transmission Pipelines			Pipeline safety issues are within the jurisdiction of the CPUC and DOT, and SoCalGas is required to construct and operate pipelines in compliance with those regulations and not any specific county requirement. The CPUC and DOT have exclusive jurisdiction of matters of pipeline safety for public utilities. SoCalGas does comply with safety regulations of the CPUC and DOT which are designed to address pipeline safety and public risk issues. The Santa Barbara model applies to liquid oil product pipeline associated oil production and is not applicable to natural gas pipelines. The model is irrelevant as pipeline safety and risk

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G484-45

Section 3.4.4.2 has been revised.

G484-46

The source of the data is listed in the references, specifically the Department of Transportation Research and Special Programs Administration, Office of Pipeline Safety [http://ops.dot.gov/stats.htm].

Table 4.2-10 lists transmission pipeline incidents using the same categories as the U.S. Department of Transportation data source.

G484-47

Comment noted. The text does state that the transmission line break was due to a landslide.

G484-48

Section 4.2.8.1 has been revised; however, OPS data do not distinguish between offshore and onshore pipeline incidents.

G484-49

Section 4.2.8.1 has been revised.



a Southern Edison company

ATTACHMENT 1

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4.2-41 4.2-87	Section 4.2.8.4				are under the jurisdiction of the CPUC.
SoCalGas Comment to Page 4.2-41 and Section 4.2.8.4, beginning on EIR/EIS page 4.2-87:					
<p>On the one hand, the EIR/EIS recognizes at page 4.2-41 that pipelines to be constructed and operated by Southern California Gas Company, a California public utility ("SoCalGas"), are under the jurisdiction of the California Public Utilities Commission ("CPUC"). Page 4.2-41 also says that the CPUC will exercise its jurisdiction to inspect and evaluate the design and construction of the pipeline. On the other hand, there is no indication in the EIR/EIS that the mitigation measures listed in Section 4.2.8.4 that concern the design, construction and operation of the on-shore pipelines were approved by the CPUC. The EIR/EIS must advise that any mitigation measures that are beyond current CPUC guidelines for design, construction and operation of natural gas pipelines cannot be implemented without approval of the CPUC.</p> <p>SoCalGas is obligated to construct the on-shore pipeline pursuant to the CPUC's General Order 112-E, which incorporates Department of Transportation regulations found at 49 CFR Part 192. To the extent that the mitigation measures conflict with, or exceed, General Order 112-E, SoCalGas cannot implement them unless the CPUC directs it to do so. fn1. The State Lands Commission, United States Coast Guard and the United Maritime Administration have no jurisdiction over the design, construction and operation of the on-shore pipeline that is outside of state or federal waters, and is not located on state lands. fn2</p> <p>SoCalGas will work with the CPUC to the extent that the CPUC believes that different or additional construction or safety measures are needed. However, we see no reason for additional measures to be taken for this pipeline. There is no substantive difference between natural gas reconstituted from LNG and natural gas delivered to customers from other sources. All gas flowing through the on-shore pipeline will be pipeline quality gas that meets SoCalGas gas quality specifications. There are no unusual uses along the pipeline route that would not be protected through the existing General Order 112-E.</p> <p>Thus, at a minimum, the EIR/EIS must recognize that the mitigation measures that conflict with or exceed General Order 112-E cannot be implemented without approval of the CPUC. Further, because there is nothing with respect to this pipeline or the reconstituted natural gas within it that warrants design and construction standards different than other natural gas pipelines, those excessive mitigation measures should be removed.</p> <p>fn1 The California Constitution, article XII, section 3, gives the legislature authority over public utilities. The legislature, in turn, delegated to the CPUC its authority to regulate public utilities. Cal. Pub. Util. Code Sec. 701. More specifically, Public Utilities Code section 768 gives the CPUC authority to require safety measures in the construction and operation of public utility facilities.³ Pursuant to this mandate, the CPUC adopted General Order 112-E entitled "Rules Governing Design, Construction, Testing, Maintenance and Operation of Utility Gas Gathering, Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems. Thus, the CPUC has been delegated jurisdiction over gas pipeline design, construction and operation, and has exercised that jurisdiction.</p> <p>fn2 Neither State Lands Commission, the United States Coast Guard, nor the United States Maritime Administration has jurisdiction over natural gas pipelines that do not lie in waters of the United States or on state-owned lands and, therefore, they have no authority by which to impose the proposed mitigation measures. This is not a situation where two agencies of equal dignity arguably have overlapping jurisdiction (see, e.g., <i>Orange County Air Pollution Control Dist. v. Public Util. Com.</i>, 4 Cal. 3d 945 (1971)); in this instance, only the CPUC has jurisdiction over on-shore natural gas pipelines.</p>					
4.2-87 6-14	7-13	MM PS-5b, Release and Fire of Natural Gas Odorant	Automatic monitoring for flammable gas shall be installed in the tank area to provide early warning of any leaks. Automatic fire	Automatic monitoring for flammable gas shall be installed in the tank area to provide early warning of any leaks. Automatic fire	These facilities would be installed and maintained in accordance with CPUC and DOT requirements.

G484-50

G484-51

G484-50

Section 4.2.8.4 contains revised text on this topic. Section 4.2.8.2 contains additional information on pipeline safety inspection and enforcement.

G484-51

The Project has been modified since issuance of the October 2004 Draft EIS/EIR. See Section 2.2.2.4. for the updated analysis on this topic. Odorization would occur on the FSRU with a backup odorant injection system onshore as described in Section 2.4.1.3.



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COMMENTS TO THE CABRILLO PORT LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS DEEPWATER PORT PROJECT DRAFT EIS/EIR
FEDERAL DOCKET # USCG 2004-15877
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE # 2004021107

Submitted Electronically to USCG and CSLC 12/17/2004

Page	Line No.	Subject	Statement	Correction	Comment
G484-52 4.2-89 6-15	4-9	Local Emergency Services			CPUC and DOT regulatory requirements do not require automatic monitoring for flammable gas or automatic fire detection and suppression systems. In any emergency response situation, a manual response will be necessary to document and/or remedy the situation. It is infeasible to "ensure that manual action is not necessary." The manual response would be carried out in accordance with SoCalGas' emergency response plan and in coordination with the local fire department.
	4.2-90 6-15	AMM PS-6a Applicant Would Construct all Pipelines to Meet Class 3 Design Criteria	The applicant would construct all pipeline segments to meet the minimum design criteria for a Class 3 location, which will provide and increased level of protection in areas where requirements would be less stringent, based on current population density along the pipeline (i.e. in Class 1 or Class 2 locations).	STRIKE FROM MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND ADD TO PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND ONSHORE FACILITIES DESCRIPTIONS (2.3.4.1 AND 2.3.4.2). The applicant SoCalGas would construct all pipeline segments to meet the minimum design criteria for a Class 3 location in anticipation of future development based on the City of Oxnard General Plan, which will provide and increased level of protection in areas where requirements would be less stringent, based on current population density along the pipeline (i.e. in Class 1 or Class 2 locations).	Clarify that Applicant is BHP Billiton and not SoCalGas. SoCalGas is not aware of any existing or proposed franchise agreements between BHP Billiton and local jurisdictions. SoCalGas is not the applicant for this project. SoCalGas plans to build the pipeline to Class 3 design criteria for the sole reason that the areas the pipeline crosses are proposed for higher-density development in the City of Oxnard General Plan. Consequently, the higher classification of pipe is a design feature proposed by SoCalGas, not a mitigation measure imposed by this project.
	4.2-90 6-15, 6-	MM PS-6b Pipeline Integrity Management Program	The Applicant shall develop and implement a pipeline integrity management program, including confirming all potential HCAs	The Applicant SoCalGas will shall develop and implement incorporate the onshore facilities into SoCalGas' existing a pipeline	SoCalGas requests that CSLC and USCG strike this item as a mitigation measure and add it to the project description because it is a design feature. Strike from Section 4.19, as well. SoCalGas is not the applicant. The SoCalGas pipeline integrity

G484-52

Section 4.2.4.2 has been revised.

G484-53

Section 4.2.8.4 has been revised. This Applicant measure is discussed in this section instead of the project description for the convenience of readers who are concerned about safety issues. See AM PS-4a. Section 4.1.5 explains that Applicant measures are part of the Project.

G484-54

While the Pipeline Integrity Management Program is mandated under Federal law, there is a phase-in period. The lead agencies have determined that the public would be best served if the public education requirements were met as soon as the pipeline becomes operational.



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Submitted Electronically to USCG and CSLC 12/17/2004

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16			(including identification of potential sites from "licensed" facility information [day care, nursing care or similar facilities] available at the city and county level) and ensuring that the public education program is fully implemented before beginning pipeline operations.	Integrity management program, including confirming all potential HCAs (including identification of potential sites from "licensed" facility information [day care, nursing care or similar facilities] available at the city and county level) and ensuring that the public education program is fully implemented before beginning pipeline operations in accordance with 49 CFR Part 192 DOT regulations and CPUC General Order 112a.	management program is under jurisdiction and regulatory review of the CPUC and DOT. The proposed onshore facilities are required to be maintained and inspected in accordance with SoCalGas' existing DOT and CPUC-compliant pipeline integrity management program, per 49 CFR Part 192 and CPUC General Order 112a. Per 49 CFR Part 192, all new facilities constructed must be incorporated into pipeline operators' integrity management programs within 1 year of construction completion. Pipeline operators' integrity management programs are subject to inspection and audits by DOT and CPUC.
4.2-90 6-16	18-23	MM PS-6c Include Automatic Shut Down Valves (ASDVs) and Check Valves in HCAs	The Applicant shall include ASDVs with appropriate blow-down time on the upstream side of the pipeline and check valves on the downstream side in HCAs. This provides additional means for isolating segments of the pipeline should a rupture occur.	DELETE MITIGATION MEASURE The Applicant-SoCalGas shall may include ASDVs with appropriate blow-down time on the upstream side of the pipeline and check valves on the downstream side in HCAs if necessary, in accordance with 49 CFR Part 192 Subpart O. This provides additional means for isolating segments of the pipeline should a rupture occur.	SoCalGas is not the Applicant. Pipeline operators are not required to install ASDVs on either side of HCAs under 49 CFR Part 192 Subpart O and CPUC General Order 112a. Per 49 CFR Part 192 Subpart O, ASDVs may be installed in HCAs at the operators' discretion. SoCalGas requests CSLC and USCG strike this mitigation measure as it is already a design feature due to existing federal and state regulations requiring Integrity Management Programs for pipeline operators.
4.2-90 4.2-91	40 1-38	Impact PS-7 Potential for Increased Consequences	In the event of an accident, there is a greater likelihood of injury, fatality and	STRIKE IMPACT AND DELETE ASSOCIATED MITIGATION MEASURES	SoCalGas has already proposed that the pipeline will be constructed to

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(cont'd)

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Section 4.2.8.4 has been revised as a result of discussions between the CPUC, CSLC, and SoCalGas to provide an equivalent level of public protection. See MM PS-4c.

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Section 4.2.8.4 has been revised. See AM PS-4a.



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Page	Line No.	Subject	Statement	Correction	Comment
6-16, 6-17		<p>of Natural Gas Release and Fire in Areas with Less Robust Housing Construction</p> <p>MM PS-7a Define HCA for any PIR that includes one or more mobile homes. Assist residents to improve emergency planning.</p> <p>MM PS-7b Define an HCA for areas where the PIR includes part or all of a manufactured home residential-community.</p>	<p>property damage due to fire and explosion in Areas with Less Robust Housing Construction (Class 1).</p>	<p>AMM PS-6a., MM PS-7a, MM PS-7b.</p>	<p>Class 3 design criteria, which corresponds to an automatically designated HCA area. SoCalGas will design, construct and operate the proposed facility in accordance with CPUC and DOT regulations. SoCalGas is subject to audits by DOT and CPUC to ensure compliance with regulations. SoCalGas does not agree with the DEIS/EIR interpretation of HCA requirements as it pertains to the mobile home parks.</p> <p>SoCalGas has already proposed as part of its standard design feature to construct the pipeline to Class 3 design criteria regardless of existing population density. As requested previously, SoCalGas believes AMM PS-6a should be struck as a mitigation measure and incorporated into the project description instead. Therefore, the reference here to AMM PS-6a should also be struck.</p> <p>An HCA is defined in 49 CFR Part 192.903 1 (i, ii, iii or iv) or 2 (i or ii) as the following: A Class 3 or Class 4 location, where the potential impact circle contains an "identified site" or 20 or more buildings intended for human occupancy or a potential number of buildings if the potential impact radius is greater than 660 feet.</p> <p>Identified sites are defined as: a) an outside area or open structure that is occupied by twenty (20) or more persons on at least 50 days in any twelve (12)-month period. b) A building that is occupied by</p>

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Page	Line No.	Subject	Statement	Correction	Comment
					<p>Twenty (20) or more persons on at least five (5) days a week for ten (10) weeks in any twelve (12)-month period, and</p> <p>c) a facility occupied by persons who are confined, are of impaired mobility, or would be difficult to evacuate.</p> <p>A High Consequence Area (HCA) is defined by the Department of Transportation regulations 49 CFR Part 192 Subpart O, and cannot be "redefined" by another agency to include "one or more mobile homes" as occurs in this DEISEIR. HCAs are also not defined based on the building materials used for construction of individual homes.</p> <p>As stated above, Class 3 and Class 4 locations are automatically deemed HCAs under 49 CFR Part 192.903. Beyond the publicly available data regarding buildings containing mobility-impaired persons or known recreational areas, there is no mandatory requirement or designation specific to individual private residences, regardless of construction method or design, as HCAs in federal or state regulations. If that were necessary, mobile home developments would have been addressed specifically in 49 CFR Part 192 Subpart O, as mobile home communities are quite common in the United States.</p> <p>SoCalGas will identify HCAs in accordance with the existing CPUC and DOT regulations. Therefore, HCA designation is a design feature</p>



California Department of Transportation
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Page	Line No.	Subject	Statement	Correction	Comment
4.2-93 4.19-17	MM PS-8a 5-9	Mitigation Measures for Impact PS-8: Define HCA near MP 4.1 on Proposed Center Road Pipeline	Define HCA. An HCA shall be defined in this area using the mobile home park property boundaries and any garden areas as the edge of an outdoor area that meets HCA criteria.	Define HCA. An HCA shall be defined in this area using the mobile home park property boundaries and any garden areas as the edge of an outdoor area that meets HCA criteria.	HCA has a specific regulatory definition and should not be redefined in this DEIS/EIR. CPUC and DOT have exclusive jurisdiction over natural gas utility transmission pipeline safety issues. SoCalGas implements an Integrity Management Program in compliance with CPUC and DOT regulations. As required by 49 CFR Part 192 and Subpart O, SoCalGas must incorporate the proposed pipelines into SoCalGas' existing CPUC and DOT compliant Integrity Management Program.
					SoCalGas will identify HCAs in accordance with the existing CPUC and DOT regulations. Therefore, HCA designation is a design feature for the project, not a mitigation measure.
4.4-23 6-27	Table 4.4-3	MM AES-5a Berms and Fences	The Applicant would minimize visual impacts from staging areas with berms and fences.	The Applicant SoCalGas would minimize visual impacts from staging areas with berms and fences, if practical.	SoCalGas will identify all HCAs during the detailed project design and engineering phase of the project. Clarify that this measure applies to the contractor yard (fixed staging areas), not the construction spread. Creating berms would just increase the overall level of grading impact, fugitive dust and disturbance. Therefore, fences are preferable where they are needed to store

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(cont'd)

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The text in MM PS-5a has been revised. Section 4.2.8.4 contains additional information on this topic.

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The text has been revised.



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Page	Line No.	Subject	Statement	Correction	Comment
4.4-35	12	Onshore Construction, Impact AES-5, Construction Equipment and Activities Would Be Visible On City Image Corridors/Scenic Highways As above	...require approximately seven months to complete...	...require approximately seven to eight months to complete...	equipment in staging areas and limit direct access and obscure view by pedestrians. Limiting views in low population-density or undeveloped areas is unnecessary, and berms would just cause a greater level of disturbance. Furthermore, berms can serve as habitat for burrowing owl or fescorial species and SoCalGas does not want to encourage nesting activities within the construction staging areas while the project is ongoing.
4.4-35	21-25	As above	Therefore, the equipment and activities may degraded approximately 5 miles (8km) of existing mountain viewsheds...construction and staging areas could degrade views in these areas for up to 53 days. The scenic corridors are not adjacent to one another, therefore, impeded views would not occur consecutively for 53 days. ...construction activities would be temporary and would occur between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., Monday through Saturday, for up to 25 weeks total		Heavy equipment travels down these roads each day, similarly obstructing the mountain viewshed. The equipment is less of a nuisance to the viewshed than a two-story home or residential development.
4.4-36	2	As above	The Applicant shall minimize visual impacts from staging areas with berms and fences. A chain-link fence, approximately 6 feet, would surround the staging areas and would be covered with privacy screening. The type of screening shall be approved by the Community Development Director and Public Works Director before authorization.	...construction activities would be temporary and would occur between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., Monday through Saturday, for up to 25 to 32 weeks total. the Applicant SoCalGas shall minimize visual impacts from staging areas with berms and fences. A chain-link fence, approximately 6 feet, would surround the staging areas and would be covered with privacy screening. The type of screening shall be approved by the Community Development Director and Public Works Director before authorization, if required by local permits.	SoCalGas is not the applicant. Strike "Berms" as a visual mitigation measure for the reasons mentioned above.
4.4-36 6-27	8	MM AES-5a, Berms and Fences			

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(cont'd)

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G484-62

G484-59

The text has been revised.

G484-60

Section 4.4.4 has been revised.

G484-61

Section 4.4.4 has been revised.

G484-62

Section 4.4.4 has been revised.



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Page	Line No.	Subject	Statement	Correction	Comment
4.4-36	37-39	Impact AES-6: Construction Equipment and Activities Would be Visible on Local Roads	Within the City of Santa Clarita, the westernmost portion of the proposed new Line 225 Loop may need to be constructed at night in areas where the Loop is located in an industrial zone.	Within the City of Santa Clarita, short sections of the westernmost portion of the proposed new Line 225 Loop may need to be constructed at night in intersection areas where the Loop is located in an industrial commercial zone.	SoCalGas typically bores major intersections associated with heavy daytime commercial traffic. SoCalGas will construct road-based portions of the project in accordance with local road encroachment permits issued by the City and County.
4.4-37 6-27	3	MM AES-5a, Berms and Fences	MM AES-5a, Berms and Fences also applies here.	MM AES-5a Berms and Fences also applies here.	Strike Berms, and clarify that this measure applies to the stationary contractor yards, not the construction spread itself. It would be infeasible to construct berms and place fencing around the mobile construction spread, whether the spread is in a roadway or undeveloped area.
4.5-9-10	Table 4.5-4	Table 4.5-4 SOAR, LAFCO, Right to Farm	Regulatory Requirements and applicability to the proposed action		These local ordinances are not applicable to the proposed action and should be deleted. Delete or justify applicability.
4.5-16	Table 4.5-5	Impact AGR-1: Construction activities could temporarily cause a loss of agricultural land, crops or crop production.	Operations could cause a loss of agricultural land, crops, or crop production.	Operations Construction could cause a temporary loss of agricultural land, crops, or crop production.	Typically pipeline construction results in only temporary impacts to agricultural land, except for permanent above ground facilities such as valve stations.
4.5-16	Table 4.5-5	Impact AGR-1	Agricultural land that is preserved under the Williamson Act could be converted from agricultural land to non-agricultural land (Class II)	Minor areas of agricultural land that is preserved under the Williamson Act could be converted from agricultural land to non-agricultural land (Class II) if permanent above-ground facilities, such as valve stations, are located on agricultural lands.	As above. Conversion would only occur if above ground facilities such as a valve station were constructed on agricultural land preserved by Williamson Act.
4.5-16	Table 4.5-5	MM AGR-2a, Topsoil Salvage and Replacement	For agricultural lands, the Applicant shall ensure that the upper 12 inches (0.3 m) of topsoil is salvaged and replaced wherever the pipeline is trenching.	For agricultural lands, the Applicant shall ensure that the upper 42 4 to 6 inches (0.1-0.15 m) of topsoil is salvaged and replaced wherever the pipeline is trenching.	Topsoil may not exist as deep as 12 inches. A 4 to 6" minimum is appropriate for pipeline construction impacts.
4.5-16	Table 4.5-5	MM AGR-2b, Landowner Compensation for Soil Productivity Losses	The Applicant shall negotiate with landowners the measures landowners would like undertaken to ensure that soil productivity is maintained	DELETE MITIGATION MEASURE The Applicant shall negotiate with landowners the measures landowners would like undertaken to ensure that soil productivity is maintained.	SoCalGas is not the applicant. Individual negotiations would be lengthy, costly and result in a mixed-bag of inconsistent mitigation measures. Implementation of AGR-2a and AGR-1 adequately assures that soil productivity is maintained

G484-63

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G484-67

G484-68

G484-69

G484-63

Section 4.4.4 has been revised.

G484-64

Section 4.4.4 has been revised.

G484-65

These local ordinances are needed to determine how agricultural land uses are regulated locally.

G484-66

Impact AGR-1 in Section 4.5.4 has been revised.

G484-67

Section 4.5.4 has been revised.

G484-68

The mitigation measure (MM AGR-3a) has been updated, but still specifies that 12 inches of topsoil would be salvaged.

G484-69

Impact AGR-1 in Section 4.5.4 contains revised information on temporary loss of agricultural land.



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4.5-16	Table 4.5-5	MM TerrBio-5a	Weed management plan for actively cultivated agricultural lands disturbed by onshore pipeline construction, as applicable	DELETE MITIGATION MEASURE Weed management plan for actively cultivated agricultural lands disturbed by onshore pipeline construction, as applicable.	Weed management should only be applied to natural areas supporting native habits or non-native habitats that support native wildlife (e.g. non-native annual grasslands) and that are not subject to periodic and continual disturbance.
4.5-16	Table 4.5-5	MM AGR-3a	All water used for dust suppression shall meet all water quality discharge standards and have obtained any applicable discharge approvals.	All water used for dust suppression shall be from a potable water source or from a source approved for discharge meet all water quality discharge standards and have obtained any applicable discharge approvals.	This is more appropriate as a water quality mitigation measure rather than an AGR measure.
4.5-16	7-8	Impact AGR-1: Loss of Agricultural Land	Construction would occur in an 80-foot...right-of-way (30 feet [9m] of which is non-agricultural road shoulder) in agricultural areas.	Construction would occur in an 80-foot...right-of-way (assumed for the purposes of this document to be 30 feet [9m] of which is within non-agricultural road shoulder) in agricultural areas.	Until the detailed engineering design and analysis are conducted, the exact location of the construction right-of-way, relative to agricultural and non-agricultural roads and road shoulders is a complete unknown.
4.5-17	4	4.5.4 Impact Analysis and Mitigation	Construction activities would occur over a relatively short period of time (less than four months);...	Construction activities would occur over a relatively short period of time (less than approximately four months);...	
4.5-18 6-27	2-3	AMM AGR-1a, Compensation	Per standard Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) right-of-way acquisition procedures, compensation to landowners....	Per standard Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) right-of-way acquisition procedures, compensation to landowners....	
4.5-19 6-28	14-15	MM AGR-2a, Topsoil Salvage and Replacement	For agricultural lands, the Applicant shall ensure that the upper 12 inches (0.3 m) of topsoil is salvaged and replaced wherever the pipeline is trenched.	For agricultural lands, the Applicant shall ensure that the upper 12 to 6 inches (0.1-0.15 m) of topsoil is salvaged and replaced wherever the pipeline is trenched.	Topsoil may not exist as deep as 12 inches. A 4 to 6" minimum is appropriate for pipeline construction impacts.
4.5-19	31-32	Impact AGR-3 Fugitive Dust	Dust generated during grading and construction activities could adversely impact agricultural production by creating conditions suitable for increased pest infestation.	Fugitive dust generated during grading and construction activities could adversely affect impact agricultural production by creating conditions suitable for increased pest infestation. Photosynthesis and respiration of crops on adjacent agricultural land.	Fugitive dust typically coats the upper surface of leaves reducing the ability of plants to photosynthesize. Dust also can clog stomata adversely affecting respiration. Increased pest infestation could be a secondary or indirect effect but the DEIR/EIS should explain more directly, and provide supporting evidence for how dust leads to increased pest

G484-70

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G484-72

G484-73

G484-74

G484-75

G484-76

G484-70

The Weed Management Plan mitigation measure (TerrBio-4a) has been revised and no longer references cultivated agricultural land. It states, "A noxious weed survey would be performed to identify known locations of noxious weeds or populations currently being managed by the county noxious weed boards" and then cites measures for management of identified noxious weeds.

G484-71

Section 4.5.4 contains information on the potential for dust deposition and mitigation measures to address such impacts.

G484-72

Impact AGR-1 in Section 4.5.4 contains revised information on temporary loss of agricultural land.

G484-73

Impact AGR-1 in Section 4.5.4 contains revised information on temporary loss of agricultural land.

G484-74

The Applicant measure has been updated.

G484-75

The mitigation measure (MM AGR-3a) has been updated, but still specifies that 12 inches of topsoil would be salvaged.

G484-76

Section 4.5.4 has been updated and contains additional information on potential impacts on agriculture from construction and operations and measures to address them.



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Page	Line No.	Subject	Statement	Correction	Comment
4.5-19	32-33	Impact AGR-3 Fugitive Dust	High wind events (winds greater than 25 mph) would disperse any dust generated during construction.	High wind events (winds greater than 25 mph) would disperse any dust generated during construction.	This statement has no applicability to the proposed action, impacts or mitigation measures
4.5-19 6-29	35-37	MM AGR-3a Fugitive Dust	All water used for dust suppression shall meet all applicable water quality discharge standards and have obtained any applicable discharge approvals. Water to agricultural fields shall not be treated with chemicals such that it could adversely affect agricultural fields.	All water used for dust suppression shall meet all applicable water quality discharge standards and have obtained any applicable discharge approvals. Water to agricultural fields shall not be treated with chemicals such that it could adversely affect agricultural fields be from a potable water source or from a source approved for discharge.	
4.5-24	27-29	Impact AGR-5Alt Staging Areas	Agricultural land that is preserved under the Williamson Act could be converted from agricultural land to non-agricultural land (Class II).	Agricultural land that is preserved under the Williamson Act could be temporarily converted from agricultural land to non-agricultural land (Class II).	Staging activities would not result in permanent conversion
4.5-24	30	MM AGR-5Alt Loss of tree rows	Mitigation Measures for Impact AGR-5ALT: Loss of tree rows.	Mitigation Measures for Impact AGR-5ALT: Loss of tree rows.	The inclusion of the mitigation measure appears to be an editing error. Loss of tree rows was previously considered on page 4.5-20 line 6
4.5-24	31-34	MM AGR-5Alt Staging Areas	Staging areas will be located on non-agricultural lands. Construction activities would use existing developed installation and HDD activities.	Staging areas will be located on non-agricultural lands. Construction activities would use existing developed installation and HDD activities. Staging areas will be located on developed or previously disturbed areas where possible, including agricultural land.	The original statement does not make sense. The use of agricultural lands should not be precluded as staging areas as long as the landowner approves and appropriate mitigation measures are implemented.
4.6-1	25-27	Environmental Setting	...LNG to be imported to the project will meet pipeline quality specifications without further treatment...	...LNG to be imported to the project will meet all applicable regulatory pipeline gas quality specifications without further treatment...	This statement is contrary to common belief among the air agencies. In fact, there is considerable research being conducted by the agencies with an eye toward new gas quality regulations, particularly with regard to energy content because of evidence that LNG will have a much higher heat content than historically provided to customers. SoCalGas should not be expected to engage in

G484-77

The text has been revised.

G484-78

Section 4.5.4 contains information on the potential for dust deposition and mitigation measures to address such impacts.

G484-79

Section 4.4.4 has been revised.

G484-80

Section 4.5.4 has been revised.

G484-81

The mitigation measure has been deleted because with other changes it is not needed.

G484-82

The referenced sentence was deleted. Section 4.6.2 contains information on regulations associated with natural gas quality specifications.



ATTACHMENT 1

COMMENTS TO THE CABRILLO PORT LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS DEEPWATER PORT PROJECT DRAFT EIS/EIR
FEDERAL DOCKET # USCG 2004-16877
STATE CLEARINGHOUSE # 2004021107

Submitted Electronically to USCG and CSLC 12/17/2004

Page	Line No.	Subject	Statement	Correction	Comment
4.6-1	32-34	Project Area	The project would be constructed and operate in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties within the geographical jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Basin (Basin), which includes Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.	The project would be constructed and operate in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, within the geographical jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Basin (Basin), which includes Los Angeles, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties.	any form of gas processing, including dilution "blending" to meet applicable regulatory gas quality requirements. The gas must be delivered to the SoCalGas system within regulatory gas quality specifications, as promised in this EIR statement.
4.6-2	21	Project Area	...it also exceeds the State's PM10 air quality standard.	...it also exceeds the State's PM10 and PM2.5 air quality standard.	The original statement is incorrect. Each county cited has its own air board and jurisdiction. The South Coast Air Basin touches several counties, but not any of the ones listed in this statement.
4.8-32 6-55	Table 4.8-7	TerrBio-5, Permanent Impact Cause by Noxious Weed Invasion	The Applicant would implement measures to prevent the spread of invasive weeds:.....	The Applicant would implement measures to prevent the spread of invasive weeds.	Here and throughout the document, discussion of PM10 should be expanded to include discussion of PM2.5, since that standard has now been promulgated by USEPA along with attainment designations for all areas of the U.S. Weed management is more appropriate, feasible and effective when included as a component of a post-construction restoration and revegetation plan, not during construction. It is infeasible for SoCalGas to comply with TerrBio-5 Bullets #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. Native soil will be used to backfill the trench - SoCalGas will not import backfill. Furthermore, most of the project alignments within unpaved natural areas are moderately to highly disturbed and contain weeds. During construction, the grading crew is preparing the right-of-way typically several weeks ahead of the stringing, welding, lowering-in, backfill and clean-up activities, consequently, the referenced 10-day limit is infeasible.

G484-82
(cont'd)

G484-83

G484-84

G484-85

G484-83

Section 4.6.1.2 contains an updated definition of the Project area.

G484-84

Section 4.6 has been updated to include information on air quality impacts associated with PM_{2.5} emissions from Project construction and operational activities.

G484-85

The referenced mitigation measure is designated AM TerrBio-4a and is proposed by the Applicant. Applicant measures are considered part of the Project.



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Page	Line No.	Subject	Statement	Correction	Comment
4.8-32 6-56	Table 4.8-7	TerrBio-6a	The Applicant would not perform open-trench crossings at any stream, wetland feature, or other waters of the United States unless otherwise identified by required permits	The Applicant would not perform open-trench crossings at any stream, wetland feature, or other waters of the United States unless otherwise identified by required permits. Construction activities that impact waters of the United States shall comply with mitigation measures identified by the responsible agencies (ACOE, RWQCB).	Other mitigation measures already specify that construction activities and equipment must be confined to the approved ROW. TerrBio-6a requires clarification. This mitigation measure is more appropriate for the TerrBio-4 Impact, therefore, TerrBio-6a should be moved and renamed MM TerrBio-4b.
4.8-32 6-58	Table 4.8-7	AMM Terr Bio-7a	The Applicant shall implement traffic management efforts as defined.	The Applicant shall implement traffic management efforts as defined.	SoCalGas is not the applicant. This mitigation measure is redundant. Speed limits and prohibitions on off-road travel are typically included in the Employee Environmental Awareness Program EEPAP (TerrBio-2b), and a traffic control plan would be required to obtain ministerial road encroachment permits.
4.8-32 6-59	Table 4.8-7	AMM Terr Bio-7b	The Applicant would follow certain measures to ensure site safety.	The Applicant would follow certain measures to ensure site safety.	SoCalGas is not the applicant. This mitigation measure is redundant. Work area enforcement issues are typically included in the Employee Environmental Awareness Program EEPAP (TerrBio-2b).
4.8-32 6-59	Table 4.8-7	AMM Terr Bio-7c, Trash Removal	The Applicant would implement measures to ensure all trash would be properly contained, removed and disposed of regularly.	The Applicant would implement measures to ensure all trash would be properly contained, removed and disposed of regularly.	SoCalGas is not the applicant. This mitigation measure is redundant. Trash disposal and site cleanup issues are typically included in the Employee Environmental Awareness Program EEPAP (TerrBio-2b).
4.8-33 6-60	Table 4.8-7	MM TerrBio-5b, Protect Special Status Wildlife	Where construction occurs within or near known or potential special status species habitat, the Applicant shall perform the actions as defined.	Where construction occurs within or near known or potential special status species habitat, the Applicant shall perform the actions as defined, comply with conservation measures identified by responsible and trustee agencies (CDFG and USFWS).	SoCalGas is not the applicant. Responsible and trustee agencies determine the mitigation measures via the permitting process for activities within their jurisdiction.

G484-85
(cont'd)

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G484-89

G484-90

G484-86

Section 2.7.2 has been updated and text in Section 4.8.1 has been revised; therefore, this mitigation measure was deleted.

G484-87

Section 4.8.4 has been revised.

G484-88

Section 4.8.4 has been revised.

G484-89

Section 4.8.4 has been revised.

G484-90

Section 4.8.4 has been revised.



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Page	Line No.	Subject	Statement	Correction	Comment
4.8-45 6-54	8-9	TerrBio-4a, Avoid, Minimize or Reduce Impacts on Wetlands	Limiting grading activities to directly over the trench area, using low-ground-weight construction equipment within wetlands;	Limiting grading activities to directly over the trench area, using low-ground-weight construction equipment within wetlands;	It is not feasible to limit grading activities to the area directly over the trench. The previous two measures minimize impacts by limiting the size of the ROW and limiting the operation of equipment to the greatest extent possible.
4.8-45 6-54	12-16	MM TerrBio-4a	Under consultation and coordination with the USACE, obtaining permits and approval from the USACE to avoid, reduce or minimize impacts. Further site-specific mitigation measures would be identified and implemented as required by, and in coordination with regulatory agencies.	Under consultation and coordination with the USACE, obtaining permits and approval from the USACE to avoid, reduce or minimize impacts. Further site-specific mitigation measures would be identified and implemented as required by, and in coordination with regulatory agencies. Where construction activities impact waters of the U.S., SoCalGas will comply with all mitigation measures identified by the resource agency (ACOE) in the 404 permit. The Applicant would implement the following measures to prevent the spread of invasive weeds...	This statement needs clarification. Permits are obtained to approve specific projects. This statement implies that the permit is obtained to avoid, reduce or minimize impacts. Avoidance and minimization are typically conditions of the permit rather than the purpose of the permit.
4.8-46 6-55	1-29	AMM TerrBio-5a	The Applicant would implement the following measures to prevent the spread of invasive weeds...	The Applicant would implement the following measures to prevent the spread of invasive weeds...	These mitigation measures are not feasible for linear projects. Weed management is more appropriate, feasible and effective when included as a component of a post-construction restoration and revegetation plan. Furthermore, the majority of natural areas within the proposed alignment contain significant components of pre-existing non-native and weedy species.
4.8-47	15-16	Impact TerrBio-6	Some small mammal fatalities can be expected, but overall, impacts are expected to be low and not significant.	Some common, small mammal fatalities can be expected, but overall, impacts are expected to be low and not significant.	Impacts to listed small mammals would be significant. Therefore it is important to distinguish between impacts to commonly occurring and listed small mammals.
4.8-47 6-56 6-57	29-33	AMM TerrBio-5a, Minimize Disturbance at Water Crossings	The Applicant would not perform open-trench crossings at any stream, wetland feature, or other waters of the United States unless otherwise identified by Streambed Alteration Agreement, USACE 404 Permit, and/or any other required permits....	The Applicant would not perform open-trench crossings at any stream, wetland feature, or other waters of the United States unless otherwise identified by Streambed Alteration Agreement, USACE 404 Permit, and/or any other required permits. Where construction activities impact waters of the United States and/or waters of the State	TerrBio-5a requires clarification. This mitigation measure is more appropriate for the TerrBio-4 Impact. It should be moved and renamed Mitigation Measure TerrBio-4b. CDFG regulates Waters of the State; the ACOE regulates Waters of the

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G484-91
Section 4.8.4 has been revised.G484-92
Section 4.8.4 has been revised.G484-93
See response to Comment 484-85.G484-94
The statement has been deleted from Impact TerrBio-5 in Section 4.7.4.G484-95
Section 4.8.4 contains revised text on potential impacts on terrestrial biological resources and mitigation measures to address such impacts.



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G484-95 (cont'd)	4.8-47			SoCalGas shall comply with mitigations measures identified by the responsible and trustee agencies (ACOE, RWQCB, CDFG),....	United States. The 15-foot buffer has no basis in regulations and would be determined during the permitting process for the specific crossings and associated impacts. Any impacts to riparian vegetation would be mitigated through in-lieu payment to a conservation bank or through on-site restoration in accordance with a Revegetation and Restoration Plan as recommended in SoCalGas' comments to this DEIS/EIR. Finally, Bullet #2, specifies that the HDD entry/exit pit "would be isolated from surface water via silt fencing to avoid sediment transport." Silt fencing does not prevent surface water from entering an excavation, but silt fencing is a stormwater and erosion control BMP. A more appropriate statement would state: "SoCalGas would implement BMPs identified in the SWPPP to minimize sediment transport into the HDD entry/exit pits, as needed". Water accumulated within the bore pits would be dewatered in accordance with the appropriate trench dewatering permit requirements. Finally, SWPPP BMPs would be implemented at the base of spoil piles to prevent sediment discharge.
	4.8-48				
	6-56				
G484-96	34-40	AMM TerBio-6a	In accordance with this, the Applicant may use HDD to avoid affecting water of the United States or wetland crossings.	In accordance with this, the Applicant may use HDD to avoid affecting water of the United States or wetland crossings.	This section is not necessary because the various permits will determine the appropriate mitigation measures.
	1-23				
G484-97	TerBio-7b	AMM TerBio-7b, Work Area Enforcement	The Applicant would implement the following:	The Applicant would implement the following:	1. SoCalGas is not the applicant. 2. Pests/Firearms/Avoiding flagged or
	6-59				

G484-96

Section 4.8.4 has been revised.

G484-97

The text has been revised.